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THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1961 • 13 Tamuz, 5721 • 14 Muharam, 1381

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THE relative quiet which the Arab East has been enjoying during the past year or so seems to be coming to an abrupt end. Various interpretations may be given to Major-General Kassem's announcement on Sunday proclaiming Kuwait "an integral part of Iraq," and that he intended to extend Iraq's borders "to south of Kuwait". What seems certain is that his move, if meant in earnest, is liable to touch off fresh tensions between the Arabs themselves and between some Arab countries and London.

KASSEM'S BOMBSHELL

It is obvious that Kassem's claims are based on a legalistic "misunderstanding." His description of the Anglo-Kuwait agreement as "a forgery" seems to rest on the fact that the 1934 treaty was based on the agreement of 1899 whereby Britain acquired the rights to manage Kuwait's affairs and policies. Kassem argues that, since the 1899 agreement has now been terminated, no links remain between Britain and the principality. But apart from the legal rights and wrongs of the situation, it is equally obvious that Britain, in undertaking to come to Kuwait's assistance should the latter ask for it, meant fully what she said. Her considerable oil interests there look all the more vital now that the Iraqis are showing an increasingly tough attitude in their negotiations with the British-controlled Iraq Petroleum Company.

So far, the reaction of both the Kuwaiti rulers and the British authorities have gone to show that they do not mean to make any concessions to Kassem, come what may. Whether the British would be willing to go all the way to honour their obligations towards the Kuwaiti rulers is, however, not quite clear. Normally, statements of the kind issued yesterday in London and Kuwait would have put an end to Kassem's plans. But if the Iraqis decide, for what seem to be purely domestic reasons, to carry out their threat and use force nothwithstanding London's warnings, the latter may find itself in an unpleasant position. Moreover, the extent to which the inhabitants of the small principality are loyal to the present ruler is uncertain. Moreover the question arises whether his population, over half of which are foreigners including considerable numbers of Palestinians, will abstain from giving Kassem a helping hand.

It is too early, however to try to predict the course of events following Kassem's bombshell, though it is difficult to see how the Iraqi ruler will find a way of retracting his steps even should he decide so to do. In the field of inter-Arab relations, indications are that the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia, who are Iraq's main contenders for the riches of the small principality, prefer in the meantime to adopt a policy of wait-and-see — as long as the British do the job of preventing Kuwait's annexation to Iraq.

But these two countries are not likely to remain inactive for long, and a fresh period of discord and mutual recriminations may well be upon us. Meanwhile, as a side development, one repercussion will be that the attention of the Arab Governments may be diverted from the one seemingly most pressing problem facing them now — the adoption of a unified and coherent stand on the Palestine problem and the refugees in preparation for the U.N. General Assembly's forthcoming session. This is perhaps no coincidence: nothing seems to fit these governments more than a further chance to avoid the difficult task of facing these issues squarely and with a clear statesman-like approach.

YEMENITE DENIAL

CAIRO (UPI). — Yemenite Ambassador Ahmed Mohammed Basha yesterday denied as "completely unfounded" the reports that the Imam of the Yemen has ceded powers to his son, Crown Prince El Badr.

NO PLAN TO INVITE NASSER

US Confirms Text Of JFK Note to Arabs

WASHINGTON (AP). — There are no present plans to invite Abdul Nasser to visit Washington, the State Department said yesterday.

Press Officer Lincoln White was asked to comment on published reports indicating that the State Department was examining the possibility of extending such an invitation.

While the Department, Mr. White replied, recognises the "mutual advantages that might accrue from such a visit, a visit of President Nasser is not at present under active consideration."

Department sources, discussing privately the Beirut dispatch (in "The New York Times" yesterday) said that while there was no "active consideration" being given to inviting Nasser, they could not exclude the possibility that such an invitation might be extended before the end of the year.

The White House said yesterday that the letters which President Kennedy recently sent to five Arab heads of state were each different from the other, but essentially the contents were as reported in the "New York Times" last Saturday. It added that it was up to the recipient governments to decide whether they wished to make the communications public.

According to the "Times" report, Mr. Kennedy told the Arab nations "the U.S. wanted to contribute to a solution of the Palestinian refugee problem 'on a basis of repatriation or compensation for lost property'."

Letter to Hussein

The newspaper quoted the letter to King Hussein of Jordan as saying in part:

"Reasons for tension in the area still exist, not the least of which is the Arab-Israeli conflict which remains unsolved. No easy solution presents itself.

"The U.S. Government and people believe that an honest solution can be found and are determined to take part in the work and the shouldering of the heavy burdens which will lead to conclusions if the parties concerned sincerely wish them to do so.

"We want to contribute to a solution of the Palestinian refugees' problem on a basis of repatriation or compensation for lost property, to assist in finding a just solution to the problem of the development of the water resources of the river Jordan and to cooperate in other aspects of this complicated problem.

"I am glad that the U.N. General Assembly emphasized the need to carry out its previous recommendations regarding the refugee problem.

"In this connection, I wish to emphasize that my Government will continue to abide by the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly regarding refugees, and that its attitude will continue to be based on the effective and unbiased implementation of these resolutions so that the refugees stand to benefit."

(Later, he would pay a visit to New Delhi, returning to New York on July 17.)

New U.S. Bid Seen In Arms Cut Talks

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. and Russia began their second week of preliminary disarmament talks here yesterday amid reports of an American offer to include ten Asian, African and Latin-American nations in the proposed general negotiations on July 31.

Mr. Valerian Zorin, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, said yesterday he was "optimistic" about making progress in the current disarmament talks.

He was asked what he thought of the reported U.S. proposal to double, in effect, the size of last year's ten-nation disarmament conference, but declined comment.

Mr. Zorin seemed surprised at the disclosure in the U.S. press, which said that the U.S. move was a counter-proposal to a Soviet demand for five neutral countries to take part in the formal disarmament negotiations.

Highly placed officials in the U.S. delegation refused to confirm or deny the report.

Hammarskjold To Visit UAR Soon

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold announced yesterday that he planned to leave early next month on a European trip that will take him to the summer session of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva and on to Cairo. He said he planned to visit no other countries in the Middle East and would spend only "a couple of days" in the UAR.

(Later, he would pay a visit to New Delhi, returning to New York on July 17.)

Moscow Sees 'Alarming News' In Reports U-2 Flights Renewed

LONDON (Reuter). — Moscow Radio said yesterday that the reported resumption of American U-2 "Spy Plane" flights near the Soviet Union was "alarming news" and could increase world tension.

(Unconfirmed reports that U-2 flights were being made near the Soviet borders from bases in Alaska were printed by British newspapers last Friday.)

In a broadcast to Britain, the radio said: "The American military are once again engaged in dirty work which can lead to the most serious consequences for the peace."

It said it seemed that the U.S. had "not profited from the sad experiences" of the trial of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, whose plane was brought down near Sverdlovsk on May 1 last year. Powers was sentenced by a Soviet court to 10 years' loss of liberty last August.

The Moscow broadcast added: "The only thing the U-2 flights can achieve is to increase the tension between America and the Soviet Union, and consequently intensify world tension."

Meanwhile, in a message to the "Financial Times," Premier Khrushchev said that Russia is drafting a new 20-year plan with "truly breathtaking prospects" for Soviet development.

Mr. Khrushchev's words appeared in a 64-page supplement on the Soviet Union in yesterday's edition of the "Financial Times."

He said Russia is successfully carrying out the 1959-65 seven-year plan, and added the 20-year plan for national economic development now being drafted provides for higher living standards for the Soviet people.

Venezuela Crushes Five-Hour Revolt

KARACAS (AP). — Forty persons were killed yesterday in a five-hour revolt by the Army garrison at Barcelona, Governor Solorzano Bruce of Anzoategui State reported.

President Romulo Betancourt announced that the rebels surrendered to loyal forces after Air Force Canberra jets flew over the Barcelona barracks.

Bruce said fighting broke out in Barcelona streets after armed civilians rose in defence of the Government. The Ministry of Interior said it had no official report on the number of dead in Barcelona but said fighting was brisk before the rebels surrendered.

Strike at Dawn

The rebels in Barcelona struck at dawn in an attempt to overthrow Betancourt, whom they accused of heading the country toward Communism and selling it out to foreign petroleum companies.

They moved toward the nearby oil port of Puerto La Cruz but were stopped. A simultaneous attempt at an uprising by four junior officers at La Guiara, port of Caracas, was crushed.

The insurgents at Barcelona, 150 miles east of Caracas in the rich oilfields of the north-eastern Venezuelan coast, kidnapped the Governor of Anzoategui State and other officials and appeared to be temporarily in control of the big port city.

Fire-float from the Welsh port of Milford Haven shoots streams of water into the burning Israeli freighter, Etrog, on Sunday, as the ship lists badly. Women and children passengers were taken off the burning ship by tugs and landed safely.

(UPI Radiophoto)

Eichmann Likens Self to Pontius

Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel, told the Jerusalem District Court yesterday he hopes to complete his examination-in-chief by the beginning or middle of next week.

Justice Landau, the presiding judge, said that the present practice of holding only one session a day would be continued as long as Dr. Servatius felt this was needed.

In continuing his testimony yesterday, Eichmann compared himself to Pontius Pilate before an astounded court. He told the court that at the Wannsee Conference he had stood by helplessly as all his efforts to find a decent, reasonable and practicable solution to the Jewish problem were jettisoned for Heydrich's "final solution," which meant death for every Jew he could lay his hands on.

On a minor scale, Eichmann denied complicity in supplying the Strasbourg Anatomical Institute with the live men needed for its skull and skeleton collection; he denied knowing anything of the deportation of almost 100 Lidice children to their probable death.

(Dr. Robert Servatius, his defence attorney, said he was looking into a report that the children were not killed but kept in a monastery until the monastery fell to the Red Army.)

Eichmann admitted signing execution orders, but qualified this by saying he did so on receiving orders and was only passing on these orders through channels.

In reply to a question to Judge Binyamin Halevi, Eichmann said that such euphemisms as "final solution" for the extermination of the Jews had been adopted to maintain the strictest secrecy, in speech not in writing. The use of these euphemisms became habitual, and thus were entered into the secret protocols and orders.

(Fuller Reports — Page 2)

Austrian on Trial For Mass Murder

WELS, Austria (Reuter). — Dr. Egon Schoenpflug, a former senior S.S. officer, went on trial here yesterday for the mass murder of Jews and partisans in Nazi-occupied Poland and Russia during World War II.

Schoenpflug, a 46-year-old former mining company personnel officer, is accused of taking part in the liquidation of at least 19,037 — and probably some 45,000 — Jews and partisans between July and September 1941.

The verdict is expected on Thursday.

Young Eichmann Departs from U.S.

WASHINGTON (INA). — Nicholas Eichmann, son of Adolf Eichmann, has cut short his visit in the U.S. following protests by the Jewish War Veterans organization and an investigation by the Justice Department.

A spokesman for the U.S. Immigration Service disclosed yesterday that Eichmann, 25, whose anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi statements in the U.S. had caused controversy, had left "voluntarily" from Miami International Airport after only 20 days in the country.

Gizenga-Held Belgian Soldiers in Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — Eight Belgian soldiers, released by the Lumumbist Stanleyville authorities after five months in prison, returned here by air from the Congo yesterday.

They were detained by Lumumbist troops when they mistakenly crossed into the Congo from the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi last January.

Charred Etrog Refloated As Fire Out After 34-Hr. Fight

MILFORD HAVEN, Wales (Reuter). — Charred and badly damaged, the Israeli cargo vessel Etrog was refloated here today after firemen put out a 34-hour blaze which at one time threatened to capsize the vessel.

Tugs took the crippled vessel, temporarily patched up by workmen and some of her crew of 39, to Milford Haven, where she was moored at a buoy last night outside the harbour entrance.

The vessel will probably be taken into the harbour today.

Earlier, more than 40 firemen and some members of the crew had fought a desperate battle to save the dangerously listing ship, which "very nearly capsized," according to a fire brigade spokesman.

"The reason for beaching the vessel (on the sandbank) was that the fire was getting out of control, and I was unable to agree to any more water being used to fight the fire as a serious list was developing," Capt. Dudley, the Harbour Master here, said.

No Alternative

"I was therefore left no alternative but to beach her in the safest position, and then to flood the affected holds to put the fire out.

"The ship is no longer in any immediate danger," he added.

More than 40 firemen were called to the Etrog to fight the blaze, and five were taken to hospital later for treatment for burns. None was detained.

The fire broke out Saturday night when the Etrog was about 20 miles out at sea on her way from Haifa to Liverpool.

Four tugs took the stricken vessel in tow, intending to bring her into the harbour here, but had to change their plans because of stores of explosives and petrol in the port.

Evian Talks May Resume July 3

PARIS (AP). — Informed National Assembly sources said yesterday that the peace talks with the Algerian rebels will be resumed early next month at Evian. There was no immediate confirmation from official sources.

The report said the negotiations might resume on Monday, July 3.

Negotiations between a French delegation and a delegation representing the Algerian rebels were suspended earlier this month after three weeks of talks failed to produce any appreciable progress in ending the Algerian rebellion. The FLN recently said it was ready to resume them.

In New York, Secretary-General Hammarskjold said he hoped that the "enormous energy and patience" being expended on the Algerian question would lead to a resumption of peace talks and a solution of the Algerian problem.

CORDIER RESIGNS AS ASSISTANT TO DAG

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold yesterday announced the resignation of Andrew W. Cordier, 60, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General since the formation of the United Nations.

Mr. Cordier, a native of Ohio, who left the U.S. State Department in 1946 to join the U.N., will serve "at least" temporarily as Under-Secretary in charge of the General Assembly and related affairs.

His post as the Secretariat member closest to Mr. Hammarskjold will be filled by C. V. Narasimhan of India, who, the Secretary-General told a news conference, "in European terminology would be called *Chef du Cabinet*." Narasimhan now is Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs.

Kenya Troops Break Up Oath-Taking

NAIROBI (UPI). — Kenya's security troops have broken up the Mau Mau-style oath-taking rites flourishing in the vicinity of Mount Kenya, authorities said yesterday.

The officials said they now are hunting "General" Acholi, self-styled leader of a small band of forest terrorists still at large. More than 1,000 Africans took oaths between May 12 and 15, swearing to steal guns from Europeans and engage in subversion if asked.

U.S. Ship Grounded In Gulf of Akaba

AMMAN (Reuter). — The U.S. ship Hermacgulde (7,969 tons) yesterday grounded on Tiran Island at the Gulf of Akaba, the Akaba Port Authority announced. Emergency aid has been sent to her.

The ship, chartered by the Central Gulf Company of New Orleans, was sailing to Akaba port from Iskenderun, Turkey, with 2,300 tons of asphalt for the Jordan Development Board.

The cause of the grounding and extent of damage are not known.

Iraq Releases 63 Detainees

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — The evening paper "Al Taqaddum" reported on Sunday that Major-General Salah el Abdi, the Military Governor-General, has ordered the release of 63 persons detained in various parts of the country, among them a journalist, Said Rubai.

The paper did not say on what grounds those released had been detained.

UAR CLAIMS ISRAELI SORTIE ON POSTS

DAMASCUS (Reuter). — UAR forces foiled an Israeli attempt to blow up an outpost on the Syrian border during the night, an Army spokesman said here yesterday.

He claimed an Israeli patrol attacked the outpost of Khirbat Dardara at midnight with the intention of blowing it up. The Israelis also opened heavy fire on two other outposts, Shalnineh and Tel Hilal, he added.

He said the Arabs returned fire and the Israelis were driven off. Firing ceased at 1.15 a.m.

(In reply to a question, the Israel Army spokesman last night termed the UAR charge as a "fabrication and utterly baseless.")

UAR-Bonn Economic Talks Launched

BONN (UPI). — UAR Vice-President Abdul Latif el Boghdady opened economic talks here yesterday by outlining what help he thought West Germany could give his country, particularly in the development of Syria.

Boghdadi attended a luncheon given by Chancellor Adenauer, who later indicated he might visit the UAR next year.

Saudia to Raise Army Standard

AMMAN (Reuter). — King Saud of Saudi Arabia has announced he will head a newly-established Saudi Arabian Supreme Defence Council, according to Mecca Radio yesterday.

The Council will formulate a defence policy designed to strengthen the Saudi Arabian Army and raise the standards in the military, cultural and technical fields, it said.

STRIKE OF DOCTORS SET THURSDAY WEEK

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The country's salaried physicians will hold a general strike as from Thursday, July 6, unless the authorities "make some move to meet their wage demands," the Medical Association's 30-member Central Committee unanimously decided last night.

The I.M.A.'s 70-member National Council will meet next Monday to approve the general strike decision.

The Committee heard reports from the I.M.A. leaders, Dr. E. Sinai and Dr. N. Kaplinsky, and rejected the appeal of the Histadrut and the Government to submit their claims to a fact-finding commission.

Independence Will Be Defended, Says Kuwait

Kuwait Always Part Of Iraq — Bagdad

LONDON (Reuter). — The Iraqi Foreign Ministry informed Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in a statement handed to them in Baghdad yesterday that "Kuwait was and remains a part of Iraq," Baghdad Radio announced last night.

Syrians Resume Border Attacks

TIBERIAS. — Settlements bordering on the reclaimed Hula Basin again came under Syrian automatic and rifle fire late Sunday night from fortified positions on Tel Hilal and Jelabina.

The Syrians fired at half hour intervals.

Buildings at Ashmora settlement were hit, but there were no casualites.

After an investigation yesterday morning, a protest was lodged with the Mixed Armistice Commission.

At a meeting held here yesterday, Israel delegates to the MAC stressed to the Chairman of the MAC the gravity with which Israel views the recurrent attacks.

UK ASKS IF AID REQUIRED

LONDON (Reuter). — As the British Government yesterday awaited the outcome of Anglo-Kuwaiti discussions following Iraq's claim that the Persian Gulf sheikhdom is part of Iraq, the Kuwait Government declared it would defend its independence.

A statement from the Kuwait Government Secretariat, broadcast by Kuwait Radio, said the world's second largest oil exporting country is fully confident that all friendly and peace-loving countries, "especially sisterly Arab states," would support it.

The statement referred to press reports of Sunday night's declaration by the Iraqi Premier, Karim Kassem, that Kuwait is an "integral part" of Iraq. It said that if these reports are true, the Kuwait Government announces that "Kuwait is an independent Arab state with full sovereignty, recognised internationally... and is determined to protect and defend Kuwait territory."

London diplomatic observers said it was clear that Britain was inquiring through its political agent in Kuwait whether the ruler, Sheikh Sir Abdullah e-Salim e-Sabah, wanted British aid in meeting the Iraqi move.

Kassem announced that the Sheikh would shortly be appointed Provincial Governor of Kuwait by decree from Baghdad.

The Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that Britain regarded Kuwait as an "independent, sovereign state." He said the Iraqi claim was consequently "primarily a matter between Iraq and Kuwait."

On June 19, by an exchange of notes, Britain terminated its 62-year-old treaty of protection with Kuwait. The exchange of notes lays an obligation on Britain to give assistance to Kuwait if requested to do so.

Recognised Sheikhdom

The Foreign Office spokesman said that as recently as 1959 Iraq recognised the independent existence of Kuwait by voting for the Sheikhdom's membership of the International Telecommunications Organisation. This vote was given since Gen. Kassem came to power, it was added.

The spokesman said that in the negotiations which led to the exchange of letters between Britain and Kuwait last week and the termination of the 1899 protection treaty, Kuwait had not indicated any wish to abandon sovereignty by merging with any other state.

He knew of no present intention for Britain to raise the matter in Baghdad.

Diplomatic observers here said Iraq's claim, if pushed, could set off a crisis among two major oil sources of the non-Communist world in the Middle East. Both Kuwait and Iraq are large-scale producers of oil, with extensive reserves yet to be tapped.

No Force Seen

British newspapers speculated on future developments. The "Daily Telegraph (Conservative) said the view in London was that Kassem was unlikely to use force.

The "Daily Express" (independent right wing) said that "whether Kassem actually intends to attempt to take over Kuwait physically is not known." The "Daily Mail" (conservative) believed that "Kassem's manoeuvre leaves Whitehall unmoved."

While Baghdad Radio reported assurances of support for Kassem from Iraqis, no immediate UAR reaction, official or semi-official, was reported by Cairo Radio.

The UAR already has formally recognised Kuwaiti independence, and it is felt that Abdul Nasser, who wants to extend UAR influence in Kuwait, knows that would be complicated if Kassem were in charge.

King Saud sent a cable to the Kuwait ruler yesterday, supporting the sheikhdom's independence. Kuwait Radio said Saud would hold a Cabinet meeting today to discuss the situation.

In Teheran, government sources said that Persia would establish a diplomatic mission in Kuwait and would not interfere over Iraq's claim to the Sheikhdom.

There are about 50,000 Persians living and trading in Kuwait and Persia does more trade with Kuwait than with the other Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms.

King Hussein and the ruler of Kuwait have exchanged messages expressing willingness to tighten friendly and brotherly relations, it was reported from Amman. The messages were exchanged before Iraq laid claim to Kuwait.

THE KNESSET

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Social & Personal

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, gave a dinner last night in honour of the diplomatic representatives of the countries she visited during her recent tour of Northern Europe. The dinner was attended by the French Ambassador and Mme. Jean A.A. Bourdeillette; the Swedish Ambassador and Mme. Hugo de Tamm; the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. T. Ibsen; the Honorary Consul of Iceland and Mme. Fritz Nachitz; the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Haim Yahil; Mrs. Moshe Allon, Mr. and Miss Lucy Sharon.

Mrs. Meir yesterday received the President of the Central Institute for Cultural Relations Israel-Ibero America Mr. José Maria Chaves who is visiting the country as guest of the Government and the Institute, and Rabbi Herman Lehrman, Chief Rabbi of Luxembourg.

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The Ivory Coast Ambassador, M. Jean Baptiste Mockey, yesterday paid courtesy calls on the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, the Health Minister, Mr. Yisrael Barzilai, the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Yitshak Olshan, and the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Haim Yahil.

Mr. Sapir entertained Mr. and Mrs. Israel Rogosin at dinner on Sunday night.

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Prof. J. F. Cahen, of the Industrial Service Corp. has returned from Holland after delivering lectures at the Inter-University Institute for Management, the Organisation Department of the Phillips Concern and others.

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The Israel Association of University Women is holding its 29th Anniversary Tea at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem today. Prof. Jose Maria Chaves of Colombia, President of the Institute for Cultural Relations Israel-Ibero America, will lecture (in English) at 5 p.m. on "The Social Revolution in Latin America."

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Mr. Ben-Zion Ilan, of the Mapa. Secretariat, and Mr. Lucien Harris, of the National Executive of the Liberal Party, will explain their respective party platforms in the election campaign — in English — tomorrow night at the Touring Club in Talbieh under the auspices of the Jerusalem Branch of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel. The talks will be followed by questions and discussion from the floor.

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MARRIAGE

GURFINKEL—LEURER

Nachuma Gurfinkel and Michael Leurer, on Wednesday, June 28, 1961, Maxim Hall, Tel Aviv, at 7 p.m. The reception will continue till 9 p.m.

AUSSIES WIN SECOND TEST BY 5 WICKETS

LONDON (AP). — Australia defeated England by 5 wickets yesterday in the second match of their Test series.

The Australians had England all cut for 202 in their second innings an hour before the luncheon interval.

After a shaky start — they were once only 19 runs for four wickets — Australia knocked up the needed 69 runs for victory shortly before 2 p.m.

The first match of the five-match series ended in a draw.

Tigers Keep 1½ Game Lead Over Yankees

NEW YORK (AP). — Cleveland snapped Detroit's five-game winning streak, and at the same time ended its own seven-game losing string, by dividing a double header with the American League leading Tigers on Sunday.

After Detroit had won the opener 6-3, the Indians came back to win the nightcap 4-3 and reduce the Tigers' first-place lead to a game and a half over the second-place New York Yankees, who downed Minnesota 8-4 on Sunday.

Chicago extended its winning streak to 10 straight, sweeping a pair from Washington 7-3 and 6-3. Boston and Kansas City split, the Red Sox winning the first 7-4 and the A's taking the second 3-2. Baltimore outlasted Los Angeles 9-8 in 14 innings.

Cincinnati widened its first place lead over Los Angeles to three games in the National League race, defeating the Dodgers 3-2.

The third-place San Francisco Giants fell four lengths off the pace when held to a split in a twin bill in St. Louis, 6-4, 1-3.

Chicago downed Milwaukee 5-3 and Pittsburgh split with Philadelphia, 5-10, 4-3.

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Eichmann 'Washed His Hands'

Compares Himself to Pontius Pilate

By DORIS LANKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Adolf Eichmann yesterday likened his role in the Holocaust to that of Pontius Pilate and said he was able to wash his hands of any feeling of guilt. Thus he reached back into Christian history to describe his thoughts in 1942 at the Wannsee Conference where the decision was reached to exterminate the Jews "as the final solution to the problem."

All three judges leaned forward in rapt attention as Eichmann probed into his own ego. His normal manner of speaking, sharp and carefully enunciated in drill sergeant style, shifted to one of soft earnest pleading.

According to Eichmann, both he and Reihard Heydrich had been eminently satisfied with the Conference. But while Heydrich's satisfaction stemmed from the fact that instead of the expected opposition his plans for the final solution had met with acclaim and enthusiasm from such unexpected quarters as State Secretary Philipp Buhler and State Secretary Wilhelm Stuckart, who were "usually hesitant, reserved and reticent," Eichmann's own satisfaction, he told the court, was based on the fact that he had proved himself to himself — because he did everything in his limited power to find a decent, reasonable and practicable solution for the Jewish problem; because he did everything possible to introduce order and organization into the chaos of emigration — as could be seen from his unceasing efforts to further the Radom Plan and later the Madagascar Plan; and because the "final solution" was decided upon despite his efforts and despite his preparations for the conference, and through no fault whatsoever of his.

'Popes Decided'

He said he felt as Pontius Pilate did washing his hands in all innocence. "I could feel that this was no fault of mine. For the decisions at the Wannsee Conference were taken by the highest echelons, by the Popes, of the state. As for me — I had only to obey. I have always regarded this as a justification of my actions afterwards."

In reply to questions from Dr. Servatius, Eichmann said that he had seen the preparations for the extermination of the Jews in the East before the Wannsee Conference, and he had presumed that the participants at the Conference knew all about these preparations too, as the war against Russia was already six months old by then and, as could be gathered from the documents, the *Einsatzgruppen* had been active in the theatre of war — which must have been known to such key people in the Reich as those present at the Conference.

The first result of the Wannsee Conference, Eichmann said, was that he was ordered to find out the exact numbers of Jews in the Reich and the Protectorate, as a basis for preparing transportation timetables. "There were, of course, further consequences of the Wannsee Conference, as the documents indicate. But if before the Wannsee Conference I acted only on orders, after the conference I did not take a single step without orders... so much so that my subordinates complained that I was too much of a bureaucrat. Just a few days ago Krumey said in his testimony (before a German court) that I was exaggeratedly cautious. And State Minister Stuckart used practically the same language in a report to his Minister."

Dr. Servatius then presented documents to the court which contained the information that Hitler had ordered the Madagascar Plan to be abandoned and the Jews to be deported to the East. The defence counsel then went on questioning Eichmann about his connection with the Wannsee Conference decisions.

Carried Out Decisions

The only connection which he and his department had with the implementation of the Wannsee Conference decision, Eichmann told the court, was purely clerical and administrative. Heydrich gave the department the task of concentrating and organizing all the paper activities connected with the execution of these decisions. The meetings in this connection were held on the premises of his department. Which did not mean, however, that he, Eichmann, attended these meetings. On the contrary, for the most part he did not, as could be seen from the minutes.

Dr. Servatius then presented a series of documents to Eichmann which showed that Gunther, his permanent deputy, had taken an active part in questions of sterilization experiments.

Q.: In the light of these documents would it not seem that you, as head of Department IVB4, were connected with the sterilization operations?

A.: At first glance this would appear to be so. But a deeper study of the matter will reveal that I had no connection whatsoever with it. One of the documents indicates that Muller signed above Gunther's signature, and this bears out the contention — proffered by Huppenkothen, Muller's deputy, in his recent examination, and confirmed by various documents — that Muller was in the habit of giving officials in his office special confidential tasks without the knowledge of that official's direct superior."

Dr. Servatius then submitted further documents indicating that the sterilization experiments were considered "top secret" and only to be discussed internally, in the strictest confidence.

Turning next to the skulls and skeletons episode, Dr. Servatius asked Eichmann to explain the documents which had been submitted by the Prosecution in this connection and in particular a letter from Wolfram Sievers of the Strasbourg Anatomical Institute to Eichmann himself informing him that the experiments had been completed and that the prisoners could now be brought to Natzweiler for the final phase.

Nazi Denies Any Part in Collecting Skulls

In a lengthy explanation, Eichmann denied that he had anything to do with the collection of skulls and skeletons. He admitted that he had most certainly received the letter, although it was not intended for his department, just as he often received letters not intended for his department, but this letter, and all the others, were forwarded to Muller who dealt with them as he saw fit. The proof that such matters as sterilization and the fate of prisoners in the concentration camps did not come within his jurisdiction lay clearly, he maintained, in the fact that on these subjects no letters or memoranda signed by him had been found. Furthermore, he had looked carefully into the document of June 21, 1943, in which Sievers confirms a telephonic conversation with him, and that it was sent to 8 Prinz Albert Strasse, (the Reich Security Head Office). "But Sievers evidently only visited me once, and if he had written to me he should have remembered that he had visited me at Kurfurstenstrasse 116. He would have sent the letter to this address and not an address at which he could not possibly have hoped to find me. In addition, in his diary Sievers writes that he was in contact with Gunther. As I said before I had no authority to deal with this matter and any letter that did not come within my province I passed on to Muller. What he did about this afterwards I do not know. But it seems possible that, without my knowledge, he gave Gunther a secret order to deal with this matter as may be confirmed from Sievers' diary."

Eichmann then turned to the court and announced that he had no intention of evading responsibility for matters that had come within his province. But with this particular matter (of the skulls and skeletons) he had had no connection, as he had shown purely on the basis of documents.

Sievers' Testimony

Dr. Servatius quoted from Sievers' testimony at Nuremberg, according to which "Himmler personally decided on the experiments on human beings and jurisdiction in this matter was either in the hands of Himmler or of Gluecks" (Richard Gluecks, Head of the Concentration Camp Inspectorate). Sievers had added that he reported to the Reich Security Head Office that the experiments were being stopped since an epidemic had broken out.

Dr. Servatius: Does this mean that he sent this report to you?

Eichmann: No. But then I did not pay attention to details, and it's more difficult for me to take a stand on this matter today.

Justice Landau: Perhaps you can tell us what Department in the R.S.H.A. dealt with this matter?

Eichmann said that insofar as he knew, no department had jurisdiction. He "imagined" that since Himmler and Gluecks were close acquaintances, they discussed these matters between themselves, and then Himmler would select a person to handle the actual details.

Faulty Memory

Dr. Servatius: Sievers further said at Nuremberg that he discussed with you Himmler's request that you provide "the necessary, proper conditions in Auschwitz" (for these experiments). Do you care to comment on this?

Eichmann: I have already said that I can no longer remember if Sievers visited me or not. To avoid creating an impression that I am trying to disclaim any connection, I would like to say that if Sievers actually came to see me with this request, I would have transferred the matter through channels to my superiors, noting that this matter was not within the jurisdiction of IVB4, but within that of the Concentration Camp organization."

Claims Ignorance of Fate of Lidice Children

By MACABEE DEAN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I don't know anything about it" — the deportation and murder of about 100 children from the Czech village of Lidice which was razed in June, 1942, and whose inhabitants were "liquidated" as an object lesson following the assassination of Heydrich — Eichmann told the Jerusalem District Court on Monday.

An audible gasp went through the courtroom, for this was the first time that Eichmann has disclaimed all knowledge of an affair. He has always explained away his responsibility by saying that such and such matters were not within his jurisdiction.

Eichmann was answering a question put to him by Dr. Robert Servatius, his defence counsel, who had just finished reading half a dozen documents dealing with the transfer of the children to Lodz. Krumey, head of the Lodz settlement office, received a letter from the S.S. Race and Settlement Main Office informing him that 88 children from Lidice who could not be "re-Germanized" were being sent to Lodz. But another seven were found worthy of "re-Germanization" and their names were struck from the list. Later, another 18 children were sent, 12 of whom were to join the first shipment of 81, and the other six to be "re-Germanized."

On June 20, 1942, Krumey cabled to Eichmann at IVB4 and asked him what to do with the rejected children. In a letter two days later to Department IID4, Krumey mentioned that he had also written to Eichmann because he believed the children were destined for *sonderbehandlung* (special treatment, i.e., death). On July 14, 1942, Gunther, Eichmann's deputy, cabled saying that the children should be turned over to the police in Lodz.

No Responsibility

Dr. Servatius: Do you have anything to say about this?

Eichmann: I know nothing about it and I can add nothing from my personal knowledge. But the documents clearly show that this is a case in which I did not take personal action. My name appears in these documents for the first time on June 20. The first answer from my Department IVB4 appears 24 days later, on July 14, 1942, signed, "Under orders, Gunther."

"Matters pertaining to the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia do not fall within the jurisdiction of IVB4. But since Krumey applied in vain to the Reich Security Office in Berlin, and then to Prague, I believe that this is one of the orders which Gunther received directly (from my superior who bypassed me). If this matter had been within my authority, I would have acted on the June 20 cable, at least by giving temporary orders, and I would not have waited 24 days.

Justice Landau: This is the second time that you have told us that the fact that considerable time has passed proves that you did not deal with this matter. Do you want to tell us that you were a faster (i.e. more efficient) official than others in the same office?

Eichmann: No, I don't want to say this, only that the delay proves that the matter of jurisdiction was not clear. This is why it took time.

Dr. Servatius then stated that he had received word that the Lidice children were kept in a monastery until the Russians came. He had asked the source of this information, a woman living in Bremen, to swear to its veracity, and hoped to be able to introduce the statement as evidence.

Deportees

The defence then dealt with the deportation of 55,000 Jews from Germany, Austria and the Protectorate. Dr. Servatius introduced the protocol of a meeting with the Dusseldorf police in January, 1942, in which Eichmann was quoted as saying that the directives delineating the categories of persons to be deported had been disregarded and the commander in Riga had complained to Heydrich. The elderly Jews were to be deported — this was to be said as a means of calming them — to Theresienstadt which would become a ghetto for elderly persons. Theresienstadt had already been evacuated and could now received 15,000-20,000 Jews.

Eichmann told the Court that the directives had been drawn up by Muller.

Dr. Servatius: This same document says that 1,000 Jews were to be placed in one train meant to carry 700 persons. Are you responsible for this overcrowding?

Eichmann: No. Neither the R.S.H.A. nor Department IVB4 could decide on this. What happened was that the quota of 700 was fixed for German soldiers travelling with their packs. Since the belongings of the Jews were placed in special freight cars, attached to the passenger coaches...

At this point he was interrupted by loud laughter, and Justice Landau warned that if this happened again he would have to take steps. "The Court cannot countenance such behaviour. Everyone can think as he pleases but he cannot give expression to his thoughts here."

Eichmann, ignoring the interruption, went on to say that he could not recall exact details on this matter. "But Obersturmfuehrer Novak, of the Ministry of Transportation, who decided these matters, is now in jail in Vienna. Perhaps he can give detailed information."

Dr. Servatius then turned to deportation methods within the Government-General of Poland, noting that one document stated that the "directives" on methods of deportation originated with Department IVB4. These directives stated that not more than 1,000 persons should be in each train load, that certain equipment should be taken, and food for two weeks. Moreover, "no record is to be kept of the *destination*, only that it left for an unknown destination."

"Euphemisms"

Eichmann: My department dealt with the administrative affairs connected with these directives, but I must add that not every particular of these directives was drawn up by my men. We received orders from other departments. For example, the last phrase "no record is to be kept of the *destination*..." is typical of this. It is also a "euphemism."

Dr. Servatius: Now, as for death orders. This document says that "The head of Department IV (Muller), or someone designated by him, is to sign them." Did you have authority to sign?

Eichmann: If you mean to transfer such orders from my superiors and to sign them when they passed through my hands — well then, the answer is yes. If we are discussing superior orders, then every department head was authorized to sign execution orders and to pass them on to his subordinates.

Globke Maintains Innocence, Says He Never was a Nazi

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Dr. Hans Globke, Secretary of State in the office of the West German Chancellor, has again denied that he was ever a member of the Nazi Party and added that, with others, he had fought against the incorporation of certain proposals in the Nazi Nuremberg race laws.

His remarks were made in an interview with the "Daily Mirror" commentator, "Cassandra" (William Connor) in Bonn. The interview was spread over two centre pages of the popular tabloid under a huge headline which read: "The Man with All the Answers." Connor declares he cannot accept Globke's claim that the real nature of what was happening in the East was hidden not only from himself but also from the German people as a whole... "They knew as little as I did."

Connor was received in Dr. Globke's suite in the Chancellery at Bonn, "and for an hour and 25 minutes we talked of his past — which Adolf Eichmann in Jerusalem "is trying to relate to the horrors of the "Final Solution."

The initiative for the Nuremberg laws came from Hess (Deputy Fuehrer). At Nuremberg he wanted to go much further in legislation against the Jews, declared Globke.

Globke on Eichmann

Regarding Eichmann, Globke said he met him one morning in the hallway of the Berlin Interior Ministry, adding, "You must remember Eichmann has a strong interest in shifting and reducing the responsibility he exercised and in transferring the onus of this responsibility to other people."

Globke also said, "Eichmann was certainly in charge of a Reich Department of Security Office. He had a certain reputation — certainly not a savoury one.

Meanwhile, from Berlin, Sebastian Haffner, the "Observer" correspondent, reported on Sunday that witnesses, and the testimony of a sworn affidavit from the late Archbishop of Berlin, Cardinal Count Preysing, declare that Globke maintained his position as a high official under the Nazi regime at the request of his party and of the Catholic hierarchy, in order to warn them of forthcoming measures.

Haffner further reported that although Dr. Adenauer has so far stoutly refused to drop him, it begins to look as though Globke — who is said to suffer from nervous strain and has taken a prolonged leave lately — may wish to retire on his own accord in the near future.

(Reuter, INA)

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 256.4, 249 & 239 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). **6.15** Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Delius: "Over the Hills and Far Away" (Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham); Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto in F-minor Opus 1 No. 1 (Soloist: Sviatoslav Richter); Khrennikov: "Much Ado About Nothing" — Suite; Suppe: Overture "The Beautiful Galathea." 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where To Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.30 Opening. 5.05 Programme Announcements. 5.06 Announcements. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Musical Miniatures — Daquin: "Le Cou Cou"; Dulay: Bon Jour, Bon Nuit; Castelnuovo Tedesco: Tarantella; Jean Francaix: 1) Toccatina, 2) Nocturne, 3) Perpetuum Mobile; Prokofiev: Waltz; Drajomichky: The Miller's Aria; Canteloube: Dance; Gershwin: Three Preludes; Herbin: Dance; Walton: Tango. 6.00 Talmud Lesson. 6.20 Bidu Sayao (Soprano). 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturalist. 7.15 Eichmann Trial Report. 7.50 Cantoral Request Programme. 8.30 Light Programme — ed. by H. Hasson. 8.50 Bible Reading. T'hilim, chaps. 133 & 134. 9.10 Spot Announcement. 9.11 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Soloist: Nadia Eitingon-Reichart. Mozart: Overture "The Impresario"; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 5 in E-flat major ("Emperor"); — Intermission — E. W. Sternberg: "Noah's Ark" (First Performance); Enesco: Rumanian Rhapsody No. 1. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
466, 202.7 & 423.5 M.

Commercial Programme: 3.30 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists, presented by Yehuda Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tunes & Melodies. 5.45 Oriental Request Programme. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 Requests (cont.). 6.15 Light Music Quiz. 6.40 Sport. 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 Stars of the Evening. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Jazz. 10.32 Quiet Tunes. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m., 1.30-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.8 M.): **Programme to the U.K.:** 10.15 News. 10.25 Commentary. 10.30 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 10.45 News Headlines and Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 Commentary. 7.00 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 10.45 News Headlines and Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME (218, 225 and 255 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Songs at your Request. 6.35 Tune and Rhythm. 6.55 Readings from The Portion of the Week. 7.00 News. 7.10 Light Music. 7.30 Programme for the Recruit. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "Army's Diary." 8.45 "Intermezzo." 9.00 News. 9.15 New Records. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: 19.44, 16.77 & 13.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Comment. Mid-Week Magazine.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea. Swimming; Dancing & Orch. every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

Garden of Eden Pension, 5 o'clock tea: Pension-Restaurant, Phone 22221, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.

• **Drink & Dance:—**

Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

Pension Geiger Bar — Restaurant, Beit Hakerem, Tel. 22185.

• **New Israeli Films:—**

Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Tours:—**

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily, Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus. Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — visits to the Memorial Shrine (Obel Yiskor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness." Sundays to Thursdays, 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1. Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **Exhibitions:—**

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, New exhibitions. New Excavations at Akhziv. Exhibition of the month: Phoenician figurines from Akhziv. Permanent Exhibition. 9-1, 3-5.

"The Eichmann Trial", sketches by Miron Sima. Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Bezalel National Museum, Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Pablo Picasso — exhibition of graphic work on the occasion of the master's 80th birthday, 9-1, 3.30-6.

Bezalel Art Library: Young Israeli book illustrators; New acquisitions. 9-2.30.

Oils & drawings by Kahana "The Martyr." Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomsion Hamalka, Tel. 23523, Daily 9-1, 4-7.

• **Zoo:—**

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Little English Theatre:—**

"Blithe Spirit," Z.O.A. House, 8.30.

• **Yiddish Theatre:—**

S. Dzigan Troupe: "Don't Pull Me by the Tongue," Z.O.A. House, Garden, 8.30.

• **Dine and Dance:—**

Casba Bar-Restaurant, 30 Rehov Yirmiyahu, International Cuisine Lunch IL5. Aperitif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

Zidon Restaurant, 12 Rehov Hacarmel, Tel Aviv, fish specialities. Parking space.

Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem; exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists, Tel. 23973.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New International Show.

"Pagoda" Restaurant. Exclusive, 317 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 42516.

• **Tourist Service:—**

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:—**

Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Tours:—**

Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m., from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21211.

• **Exhibitions:—**

Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; closed, Sat., 10-1.

Paintings by Shlomo Iskowitch, last day, Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

Ancient Glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region. Museum Ha'aretz, 10-5.

Enamel Paintings by Ruth Arion, Beit Sokolow (Press Club).

Tel Aviv Museum:

1) Dizengoff House, Rothschild Blvd., a) "Visages de la France" — photographs (opening June 27, 6 p.m.) b) "Italian Art and Landscape" — photographs. c) Selection from the Museum's permanent collections, 10-1; 4-7.

2) Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd., Israeli Modern Art 1961 — 28 artists, 10-1; 4-7.

3) Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

HAIFA

• **Golden Age Club, Mt. Carmel:—**

Mr. Benjamin Seremias (Naharia) "International Encounters and Cultural Exchange with Israel," Rothschild Community Centre, 4.30. Guests welcome.

• **Exhibitions:—**

Paintings by Children. Sponsored by the Cultural Department, Haifa Municipality. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. New Exhibition: Nagasaki-e, from the De Roos collection 10-1, 4-7.

Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff: 1. Hungarian Folk Art. 2. Iconography of the prophet Elijah. 3. Jewish handicraft from the Yemen, Bukhara and Tunis, 10-1, 6-8.30. Closed Mondays.

ONE-MAN SHOW: — Oil Paintings by Meir Steingold. Artists' House, 24 U.N. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7.

A retrospective exhibition of sculptures by Chana Orloff. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

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EIN HAROD

• **Exhibition:—**

Museum of Art (Mishkan Le'omenut); Israeli painters; Jewish genre painters, folk art, sculpture gallery, 9-12; 3-6.

PARDESS HANNA

• **Yiddish Theatre:—**

Joseph Buloff troupe: "Tevya and his Seven Daughters," Amphi., 8.30.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM
3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

CHEN: Happy Anniversary
EDEN: Butterfield 8
EDISON: Mother Don't Leave Me
HABIRAH: Spartacus (4, 8 p.m.)
JERUSALEM: This Happy Feeling
OR GIL: Wild Strawberries (7, 9)
ORION: The Wackiest Ship in the Army
ORNA: Desire in the Dust
RON: Private Property
SEMADAR: Popiol i Diament
STUDIO: Hiroshima Mon Amour
TEL OR: Il Rosetto
ZION HALL: The Night Fighters

TEL AVIV
4, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: The Magnificent Seven (4, 7.20, 9.30)
ARMON DAVID: School for Scoundrels
BEN YEHUDA: The Virgin Spring (7.30, 9.30)
CHEN: A Cold Wind in August (4, 7.15, 9.30)
EDEN: My Happiness Only With You
ESTHER: Where the Boys Are
GAT: The Spider's Web
MAXIM: Ni Vu... Ni Connu
MIGDALOR: Ocean's 11
MOGRABI: Cry for Happy
OPHIR: Spartacus (4, 8)
ORION: Sergeant Rutledge
PARIS: Tender Trap (3.30, 7.30, 9.30)
PEER: Inherit the Wind
SHDEROTH: The Last Tango
TAMAR: Sea of Sand
TCHELET: The Idiot
TEL AVIV: Pinky
YARON: It Started in Naples
ZAFON: Can-Can (7, 9.30)
ZAMIR: Kapo (10, 11.45, 1.30, 3.15, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30)

RAMAT GAN: The Marriage-Go-Round (7.30, 9.30)
RAMA: Ben Hur (8 p.m.)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Circle of Deception
ARMON: Rocco E I Suoi Fratelli (3.30, 6.30, 9)
ATZMON: 39 Steps
EN DOR: Commander Cody of the Universe (6.45, 9)
GAL OR: Vera Cruz
MAY: The Great Impostor
MIRON: The Miracle
MORIAH: Once More With Feeling
ORAH: Studs Lonigan
ORION: The Stranger
ORLY: The League of Gentlemen (7, 9.10)
PEER: Une Fille pour l'Ete (4, 6.45, 9)
TAMAR: The World in His Arms

LYDDA FLIGHTS

TUESDAY
All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 66 from Nicosia — 0805. B.O.A.C. 310 from London and Geneva — 1700. TWA 800 from N.Y., Paris, Rome and Athens 1915. Olympic 602 from Athens — 2010. Air France 134 from Paris and Rome — 2110. El Al 432 from Vienna and Rome 2205. El Al 424 from Brussels and Zurich — 2345.

DEPARTURES: El Al 431 to Rome and Vienna — 0700. El Al 423 to Zurich and Brussels — 0750. Sabena 572 to Athens, Vienna and Brussels — 0750. Alitalia 455 to Athens and Rome — 0810. Swissair 335 to Athens and Zurich — 0900. Air France 137 to Istanbul, Rome and Paris — 1000. B.E.A. 263 to Athens, Rome and London — 1030. K.L.M. 528 to Munich and Amsterdam — 10.. El Al 205 to Athens, Paris and New York — 1530. B.O.A.C. 310 to Teheran — 1745.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Zikhron Moshe, Yeshayahu, 24191.
TEL AVIV: Avramski, 42 Allenby, 63526. Shilman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 64091. Bass, 66 Frishman, 24326. Barukh, Hatikva Qtr., 32105. **PETAH TIKVA:** Asuta, 21 Baron Hirsch, 911710. **RAMAT GAN:** Amt, 130 Modein, 72954. **HOLON:** Ribek, Struma Sq. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. **BAT YAM:** Shulamit, 4 Daniel. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HERZLIYA:** Karny. **HAIFA:** Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 4073.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa, 23357. Dr. Cohn, 76 Hanevi'im 25540. Dr. Shoftan, 21 Ramban, 24193. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. Hareven, 6 Epstein, 43281.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2456.

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The Weather

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	43	16—28	16—28
Tiberias	33	22—35	23—35
Nazareth	50	19—30	18—29
Haifa Port	30	23—28	23—28
Tel Aviv Kirya	67	20—28	20—29
Tel Aviv Port	76	21—27	21—28
Lydda Airport	51	17—31	18—31
Jerusalem	42	19—28	17—27
Beersheba	37	18—33	16—33
Eilat	21	— 37	25—37

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Rehaveam Amir, Minister to Poland, after completing his three-year tour of duty.

Mrs. Charlotte Ettlinger, President of Wizo in Sweden, for a visit.

Mr. Aziz M. Attil, President of the Israel Advertising Association and director of Zuron and Zurah Advertising Companies, from a business trip in Europe where he attended the 8th International Advertising Festival in Cannes (by Sabena).

Professor Friedrich Kaul, East German observer at the Eichmann trial (by Swissair).

Mr. Kurt Goldstein, of the East Berlin Radio, to cover the Eichmann trial (by Swissair).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Albert M. Margai, Sierra Leone Minister of Natural Resources, accompanied by his three advisers, after a two-week official visit (by El Al).

Dr. Yehoshua Cohen, Chief of the Hospitals Department in the Ministry of Health, and Mr. Moshe Zarhi, the architect, to Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, to advise the Ministry of Health there on the construction of a hospital (by Swissair).

Mr. B. Cherrick and Mr. Y. Arad, respectively Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors and Administrator of the Hebrew University, for the U.S., on University business.

Ezra Ichilov, M.K., Dies at Age of 54

TEL AVIV. — Ezra Ichilov, M.K., died yesterday at the age of 54.

The body will lie in state at Beit Ha'likar in Petah Tikva from 2 p.m. The funeral procession will leave for that town's Old Cemetery at 3.

Ichilov was hospitalized several days ago after he complained of general weakness. He passed away in his sleep at the Municipal (Ichilov) Hospital named after his late brother Moshe.

In his youth, Ezra Ichilov was a star of the Maccabi football team in his native Petah Tikva. Politics soon supplanted his interest in sports, as it did with his brother Moshe. But whereas Moshe became an outspoken supporter of Herut, Ezra, more easygoing, remained a General Zionist. When his party merged with the Progressive Party this year, Ezra became Chairman of the Executive of the new Liberal Party.

Before the War of Liberation, Ichilov was active in Yishuv defence affairs, playing a prominent role in the sale of the Defence Bonds. Before and after the establishment of the State, he was always active in the affairs of the Citrus Producing and Marketing boards and of the Farmers' Association, and was Chairman of the Sons of the Settlements group which he helped to found in the early 40's.

Young, Athletic Scholars Arrive on 4-Day Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT.—A group of 26 boys aged 12-14, members of the Pop Warner Kids' Team of All-America Little Scholars, arrived by El Al yesterday for a four-day visit as part of a three-week tour which also includes Italy and Greece.

The boys, who excelled in their schoolwork and in football, are part of a group of 46 team members selected out of about 600,000 of their contemporaries throughout the U.S. One member of the group is 13-year-old Earl Robinson, Jr., of Gastonia, North Carolina, who was selected as the outstanding scholar-athlete of the year.

Malka Hochmann Rafael Kaufmann

MARRIED

Tel Aviv, June 25, 1961.

15 Parties to Contest Elections

4 New Lists Of Candidates

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

JAFFA. — IL20,000, half in bank notes and half in cheques, were handed over yesterday afternoon to Justice Zvi Berinson in his role as Chairman of the Fifth Knesset Central Elections Committee by representatives of four new parties.

This was the first time that the new election regulations calling for the deposit of IL5,000 by new lists was enforced. Two of the new lists are Arab parties, and two are Oriental communal lists.

The money was handed over between 4 p.m. and the 7 p.m. deadline for submission of lists at the Committee's headquarters in Beit Khallaf in Sderot Yerushalayim.

Altogether 15 lists were submitted, as against 26 lists in the 1959 elections. The Committee is expected to complete its checking and approval of lists by July 5.

The first Party list to reach Justice Berinson yesterday was a brand new one called Supporters of Democracy, submitted by its only candidate, Mr. Daoud Khoury, 48, of Nazareth.

Unemployed Tyro

This marks his debut in politics, Mr. Khoury told *The Jerusalem Post*. "I have been unemployed since the authorities expropriated my lands years ago," he said. Asked how he had raised the IL5,000 deposit, Mr. Khoury said, "I got it as an advance on compensation for my lands." He gave a bank draft.

Mr. Khoury, who requested the symbol "Aleph-Aleph," said that "Arabs need proper representation."

The other new independent minority list, containing 19 candidates, was Progress and Labour, which was submitted by the party head, Sheikh Salah Khneifes, of Shfaram, a Druze. Sheikh Khneifes, who paid his deposit in 100 IL50 notes, was accompanied by Mr. Hassin Salim Alayan.

Sheikh Khneifes, who was a Mapai-affiliated member of the Third Knesset, ran for the Fourth Knesset on a list of the same name bearing the symbol "Nun."

Justice Berinson and his associates sat at the head of a long green baize table in the large hall receiving the lists of the veteran parties, when the new Yemenite Association list of seven candidates was presented, asking for the symbol "Lamed." This is causing a headache to the Liberal Party, which requested the symbol last week, and to the chairman of the association, Mr. Moshe Makeitin, who is on the Liberal list. The Committee will have to rule on the rival requests for the "Lamed."

A white-bearded Yemenite leader, Mr. Y. Shaltiel, who described himself as a folklorist, handed Justice Berinson the documents and a bank draft for IL5,000. Mr. Haim Amir, 33, a lawyer, who heads the list, told *The Post*, "we took this step because Yemenites are not properly represented." He refused to comment when asked whether the list was connected with Mapai.

The surprise of the day was the appearance of a former N.R.P. leader, Moshe Ishai, at the head of an independent Popular Front Party. He was placed 13 on the N.R.P. Fourth Knesset list and was until yesterday head of the N.R.P.'s North African immigrant department. His "resignation" was confirmed by N.R.P. leaders, B. Shahor, M.K., and Mr. H. Basok, who came to present their Party list.

With Mr. Ishai on the 10-man list of candidates is a civil servant, Rahamim Aluf, who headed a North African communal party in 1959.

"Our community is discriminated against," they explained after they handed over the batch of IL50 notes to Justice Berinson. They requested the symbol "Samech."

The Committee waited for half-an-hour in vain for the appearance of representatives of the defunct Arab Development and Agriculture (Mapai-affiliated) Party, which recently merged with the Mapai-affiliated Cooperation and Brotherhood Party. They had forgotten to notify the Committee of their withdrawal from the political scene.

North African Leader

Before the Committee met yesterday, four parties had already submitted their lists — the Communists, the Liberals, and two Arab lists: Cooperation and Brotherhood and Progress and Development.

The Agudat Yisrael list was presented by Mr. Y.S. Gross, M.K.; that of Mapai by Messrs. Shragai Netzer, Yitzhak Shapira and B.Z. Weisman. (Mr. Shapira noted that he and Mr. Netzer have presented the Mapai list regularly since the elections to the Second Knesset). The Ahdut Ha'Avoda list was given by Mrs. Ruth Hektin, M.K., and M. Bibi, M.K.; Mapam by Dr. H. Rubin, M.K., and Mr. Y. Shuster; Herut by Dr. Y. Bader, M.K., and Mr. A. Drori, M.K.; Poalei Agudat Yisrael by Messrs. H. Kahan and Z. Drucker; and the N.R.P., by Mr. B. Shahor, MK., Mr. Y. Hazani, M.K., and Mr. Y. Basok.

A diversion was provided by Rabbi Y. Ashkenazi, a clerk of the Tel Aviv Port Authority, who for the past few elections has constituted a one-man Party — Knesset Yisrael. He came yesterday to appeal the Committee's decision not to accept his list without the IL5,000 deposit. He argued with Justice Berinson that "I gave my life for this country and I have a right to run for the Knesset." When Justice Berinson explained that the deposit was mandatory, he said: "I'm a rabbi and am above such secular laws."

The Mapai list was completed just in time for yesterday's deadline. It had to replace Mr. Lavon and Prof. Rottenstreich among the living and the late Elisheva Eshkol, Peretz Naphtali and Shmuel Yavnieli among the deceased. The places of honour at the end of the list went to the author Yehuda Burla, the surgeon Prof. H. Ashkenazi, Prof. Andre De Vries, Prof. Andre Chouraqui and Mrs. Yehudit Simhoni.

Justice Zvi Berinson, Chairman of the Fifth Knesset Elections Committee, receiving IL5,000 in bank notes as an election deposit from Sheikh Salah Khneifes and Hassin Salid Alayan of the new independent Progress and Labour Party when they submitted their list of candidates for approval at Beit Khallaf yesterday in Jaffa. L. to R.: Justice Berinson, Sheikh Khneifes, an interpreter, and Mr. Alayan. (Photo by Frejdin)

Israel Has Cultural Resources To Support TV, Experts Find

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel has the cultural and artistic resources to produce "an interesting and significant television programme," Dr. Henry Cassirer, Chief of Unesco's Television Department, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Dr. Cassirer arrived at the end of May, together with Mr. Albert Duckmanton, Assistant General Manager of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, to study Israel's possibilities in the field of television. They were invited by the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban.

Dr. Cassirer and Mr. Duckmanton — the former studies the programming aspects, while the latter studies the financial aspects — told the press conference that they would submit their findings first to Unesco Headquarters in Paris and then to the Israel Government.

Mr. Eban, who presided at the conference, said the Government "would be largely influenced" by the findings of the two men in its decision whether and how to introduce television in Israel.

They declined to reveal even the general line their report would take or even if it was favourable. They did say, however, that their recommendations would deal with a general television network and not only with a closed circuit for schools.

Dr. Cassirer and Mr. Duckmanton, who are leaving today, met with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Sunday.

'Farmers' Problems Same in India'

TEL AVIV. — "Israel's agricultural experience can be very useful to India; both countries have similar climatic conditions and face the same problems," the Indian Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture, Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He said that Israel's achievements in immigrant absorption could be adapted to India's projects for the re-settlement of refugees from Pakistan.

Mr. Krishnappa is leaving today for Teheran on his way home after a five-day visit. This was the last leg of a two-month study tour that took him to Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, the U.S. and Europe.

Here, he was principally interested in poultry raising, dairy farming and agricultural cooperatives. His report to his ministry on his visit is likely to include several proposals for the dispatch of additional Indian students to Israel.

He has served in his post of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the past 10 years.

Strike Called at Jerusalem M.D.A.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Labour Council yesterday authorized the workers of the Jerusalem Branch of the Magen David Adom to call a general strike to press wage and side benefit demands. No date was set for the walkout.

The workers staged a two-hour warning strike last Monday, complaining that the branch's management had failed to meet its severance pay fund payments for several years and the provident fund deductions from wages for 10 months. They are also demanding wage rises for orderlies.

Asked for comment, Dr. Werner Nissel, the Director of the branch, last night told *The Jerusalem Post* that the query was the first intimation he had had of the strike call.

He declared that except for the matter of the provident fund, the workers' demands were "completely without foundation."

He explained that severance pay money was purely management money, and that anybody who has ever left the branch's employ and was entitled to severance pay had received it in cash promptly, or in no more than two or three instalments.

Dr. Nissel added that M.D.A. Headquarters in Tel Aviv have promised to help the branch solve the provident fund problem within a week.

Any other demands the workers may have on the branch, Dr. Nissel continued, are not subject to negotiations locally, but must be dealt with on a nation-wide level between the Histadrut and M.D.A. Headquarters.

GIRL DROWNS OFF ASHKELON

ASHKELON. — A 13-year-old girl, Ziona Hantzuk, of Tel Aviv's Hatikva quarter, died on the way to Kaplan Hospital yesterday after being pulled out of the sea here.

She was on a school outing.

A classmate, Mira Barbom, and their teacher, Miss Dina Yalin, were rescued from the sea in time and were sent home after first aid.

Ziona and Mira were caught in a strong undertow.

Miss Yalin went in to try and rescue them, and was pulled out to sea as well.

The three were rescued with great difficulty by the lifeguards and were taken to hospital. All efforts to save Ziona failed. *(Itim)*

President Attends Emek Jubilee Fete

AFULA. — "The jubilee of the Emek is the feast and joy of the State and the whole people," said President Ben-Zvi at the close of the festivities at Kibbutz Merhavia on Sunday night celebrating the 50th anniversary of Jewish settlement in the Jezre'el Valley.

Among the many guests were Foreign Minister Golda Meir, one-time manager of the local chicken run; Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan; and Mr. Zeev Ozn, of the Histadrut Executive.

Kennedy Invokes Taft-Hartley Law

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Kennedy yesterday set up a board of inquiry into the 11-day old U.S. maritime strike.

He invoked the Taft-Hartley law which gives him power to seek court injunctions ordering the strikers to return to work for an 80-day "cooling off" period.

Under the act a three-man inquiry board will report to the President on or before June 30.

After that the President can call on the Attorney-General to secure a court order for the "cooling-off" period.

High School Teachers Disown Leaders on Horowitz Report

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Education will shortly call a round-table conference to be attended by the Ministry, the Treasury and the two teachers' organizations, to discuss the Horowitz Report, it is learned. The same sort of meeting had agreed on the setting up of the Horowitz fact-finding commission, whose findings were to serve as a basis for negotiations on a labour contract.

However, such a meeting might be delayed indefinitely because of a sharp division of opinion which has arisen within the Secondary School Teachers Association. At Sunday's meeting of the Association Council, the Executive lost on a vote of confidence to enable it to continue functioning and to open the negotiations.

Elections July 10

It was decided that another Council meeting, on July 10, a day after secondary schools break for the summer holiday, would elect a new Executive. Until then, the present Executive, under its chairman, Mr. Mordecai Cohen, would remain in office.

A spokesman of the Executive, asked to explain the Council's action, said there were "various reasons." The situation had been "hazy," he said, and when the vote was taken only about 20 of the Council's 39 members were left.

The outgoing Executive's readiness to start talks on the basis of the Horowitz report did not mean that it accepted all details of the findings, he said. It thought the Commission had done fine work, but there were doubts about some of the statistical material with which it was supplied, chiefly with reference to the salaries of high-seniority teachers. According to the report, they earn more than other comparable professions. The average administrative bonus *(gmul tafkidi)* which the Commission added to these teachers' basic salary appears much too high, while according to the Report's figures, it would appear that all university-trained teachers of high seniority served as school principals, he said.

While the Horowitz Commission had been assigned by the Government to collect facts to show whether teachers with university degrees were earning less than equivalent State-employed professionals, its comparison was made between teachers' salaries plus the "Halperin increases," and other professionals' pay as of April, 1961. The teachers, when they attend the forthcoming labour negotiations, intend to claim additional increases in line with the demands now being pressed by the engineers and physicians, it was said.

Youth Movement Council Meets

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Youth Movement Council, representing 12 movements and some 150,000 members, held its first meeting yesterday in the Ministry of Education, Jerusalem.

The Council, which has 26 members representing the movements, and eight Government and local authorities' representatives, was established by the Ministry of Education in keeping with a Government decision in 1959 calling on the Ministry to render assistance to the youth movements.

Education Minister Abba Eban, greeting the Council, said that his Ministry's increased allocation this year of IL230,000, as against last year's IL130,000 (the first such grant) indicated the Government's desire to help and foster the *halutzic* movements. Mr. Eban also announced the appointment of Mr. Aharon Yadlin, M.K., of kibbutz Hatzerim, as chairman of the Council.

The three-fold functions of the Council are to serve as a forum for discussion of youth problems, to advise the Ministry on means of helping the movements, and to initiate joint inter-movement projects, Mr. Yadlin said. The Council was not intended to supplant other organizations helping the movements, nor the activities of the Jewish Agency.

Hunger Strike Next to B-G's Home

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A 20-year-old invalid, Amnon Tvili, yesterday went into the second day of a hunger strike outside the home of the Prime Minister, demanding to be received by Mr. Ben-Gurion to explain his case.

Seated in his wheelchair, Tvili carries a placard reading "I declare a hunger strike because of the discrimination against me by the Defence Ministry." His father, Mr. Aharon Tvili, sits by his side on a bench. They are immigrants from the Yemen.

Tvili claims he was struck by paralysis while serving in the Army. He has not been recognized as an Army invalid by the Defence Ministry, which, however, paid for his treatment.

The Defence Ministry last night issued a statement saying Tvili had not become ill nor did his condition deteriorate while on military service. "This was the finding of a medical committee of leading experts."

The Defence Ministry was paying IL300 monthly for Tvili's stay at a sanatorium as a gesture of good will, but not because he was legally entitled to it, the statement said.

Jobs Will Be Available For All New Immigrants—Sapir

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

There will be no difficulty in finding employment for the larger number of immigrants now arriving, according to Mr. Pinchas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Addressing a meeting of the press in Jerusalem yesterday, he said that there are plans to absorb another 15,000-20,000 workers in industry alone by the end of next year. Figures for the first quarter of 1961 show a rise of 13 per cent in industrial output and of eight per cent in employment — which means an additional 3,400 workers.

According to Mr. Sapir's calculations, the foreign currency reserves held by the Bank of Israel will be greater in 1965 than today, thanks to increased exports and foreign investments — though the trade gap will not yet be bridged by that time.

However, this forecast depends on our success in restraining inflationary tendencies during the coming years, Mr. Sapir stressed.

5,000 Cars Sold

Mr. Michael Tsour, Director-General of the Ministry, foreshadowed new measures to rationalise the import of motor cars, whose number has risen steeply during the last two years.

Whereas the Renault Company gave as its formal reason for halting local assembly Dauphine cars in 1959 that it could not find a market for 1,200 vehicles a year, the number of passenger cars purchased in Israel shot up during the last fiscal year to 5,000.

The Government is studying a request from Kaiser-Ilin to raise prices between five and ten per cent on their jeeps and tenders, he said.

Electric Company Go-Slow Spreads

TEL AVIV. — The Electric Company's rebel "action committees" last night flatly rejected a Histadrut ultimatum to disband or else.

Far from being intimidated, the movement is actually gaining momentum. The number of committee supporters — staff refusing to work overtime — doubled to 800 by last night, while Ra'anana, Reading Power Station and Rishon Lezion employees were reported to be willing to pledge their committee.

Mr. Aharon Becker, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he preferred "not to think about the issue" before this morning's meeting of the Executive.

Eilat Refinery to Be Pre-fabricated in U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Sonol oil refinery to be set up in Eilat will be pre-fabricated in the U.S. and shipped here. It is scheduled to begin operation in Eilat in about a year. It was announced here yesterday by the General Manager of Sonol, Mr. Herbert Goldstein.

The plant will be run by a staff of 30 men and will have a maximum capacity of 85,000 tons, he said.

Lydda Airport Engineer Cleared

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A Lydda Airport Engineer, Mr. Yitzhak Vardi, returned to work yesterday after being cleared of all suspicion of abuse of his office by a special enquiry committee appointed by the Transport Ministry.

At the same time, however, the committee found that Mr. Vardi had violated administrative procedure.

Mr. Vardi was informed of the committee's findings in a letter from the Transport Ministry's Director-General, Mr. Pinhas Gintzburg.

Mr. Vardi was suspended from his job by the former Acting Airport Manager, Sgan-Aluf Michael Keren, on suspicion of corruption.

Noting the findings of the committee, Mr. Gintzburg expressed regret at the unpleasantness caused Mr. Vardi, at the same time asking him to be more careful in the future with regard to administrative matters.

(Sgan-Aluf Keren was removed from his post late last month. Following the announcement of his removal, Airport workers staged a two-hour protest strike, alleging that he was being removed because of his efforts to wipe out corruption among airport officials. The Transport Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, denied this allegation, declaring that Sgan-Aluf Keren had been borrowed from the Air Force to work at Lydda Airport on a trial basis, and that he had not lived up to expectations.)

The Transport Ministry is currently negotiating with the Air Force for a suitable candidate for the post of Airport Manager, The Jerusalem Post learns.

Post Office Bank's Balance Up 20%

The Post Office Bank's balance sheet stood at about IL36m. on March 31, or more than 20 per cent higher than last year, the Post Office Bank Council announced yesterday.

At its meeting yesterday the Council, headed by Dr. Y. E. Nebenzahl and the Director-General of the Ministry of Posts, Mr. Haim Ben-Menahem, approved the transfer of nearly IL1m. in profit from last year to a reserve fund.

Ex-Principal Jailed For Keeping Lost Wallet

TEL AVIV. — The former Principal of the Montefiore School in Tel Aviv, Eliahu Glasman, and the man who was his Deputy, Aharon Boaz, were yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonement each after being found guilty of having kept IL8 contained in a wallet which a pupil had found and turned over to them.

Tel Aviv District Court Judge Michael Harpaz gave them 10 days in which to appeal, releasing them on IL1,000 bail each for that period.

The men did not deny the charges, but tried to put the blame on each other. *(Itim)*

Notice to the Public

1957 MILVE
SHIKUN OLIM DRAWING

The 16th drawing of the 1957 Milve Shikun Olim, will take place on June 28, 1961, at 3.00 p.m., at the Bank Yisrael Hall, 60 Rehov Nachlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv.

The public is invited.
Entrance free.

1st Ashdod Buses Due in Early '62

TEL AVIV. — The first Leyland buses and lorries will roll off the assembly lines at Ashdod early next year, Mr. Eliyahu Rutenberg, General Manager of Leyland-Ashdod Company, told a press conference at Beit Sokolow yesterday.

The Company has completed plans for construction of the plant over 120 dunams, and building, to take a year, should start in August. But even before the plant's completion, the first of its buses and lorries will be on the market.

Leyland-Ashdod plans an annual output of 200 buses and 300 trucks. Up to 60 per cent of the component parts will be of Israel manufacture. Mr. Rutenberg said. British engineers will come here to train the 200 local employees in the early stages.

Mr. Rutenberg said the Israel plant had the exclusive concession for Leyland exports to Ethiopia to which it hoped to add other markets in Africa.

Mr. Rutenberg declined to comment on reports that the Ashdod plant would also assemble Triumph-Herald cars following Leyland's purchase of the Standard Motor Company in the U.K.

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INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

'Dead Sea Works Offers Investors Profits & Security'

By M. ATER, Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

TEL AVIV. — The Dead Sea Works stock to be floated next month will combine the security of being linked to foreign currency — virtually the entire potash and bromine output is sold abroad, while foreign currency expenditure is negligible — with the prospect of high dividends and an excellent chance of capital gains.

Thus, Dr. Yeshayahu Foerder, Chairman of Bank Leumi which heads the consortium underwriting the issue, summed up the qualities of the new security that will be offered for subscription next week.

Speaking at a press conference in Beit Sokolow yesterday he said the total issue would amount to IL27m., of which only IL7.5m. is available for the Israeli public. Of this amount IL500,000 has been reserved for the Dead Sea Works employees.

The shares will be issued at the price of 107 per cent, and will carry interest of five per cent linked to the dollar rate of exchange during the four years up to March 1965, when the construction works for which they will pay will have been completed. Thereupon they will be entitled to ordinary dividends that will be free of tax for five years as profits of an approved enterprise.

Provisional estimates foreshadow net profits after companies' tax of 13 to 15 per cent of the share capital for 1964-65, and of 22 to 23 per cent from 1966 onward. The Company intends—upon a written approval of the Government — to distribute at least one half of the annual net profits to the shareholders.

The list of those who have taken up the first IL19.5m. of the new shares makes an impressive reading. It is topped by Histadrut's Koor Company, which subscribed IL4m., and by Rothschild and Warburg, Bankers of London, who have taken up another IL4m. The latter have already sold their share to private investors.

Next come the Palestine Economic Corporation, with IL3m.; a group of American investors headed by Mr. Jack Sensibar with IL1.8m.; Mr. Sam Rothberg's Israel Investors Corporation, with IL1.1m.; the investment companies of Bank Leumi and of the Discount Bank, and the endowment funds of the Hebrew University and the Weizmann Institute, with IL1m. each. The rest was taken up by Ampal, the Technion Endowment Fund and an Italian group.

The stock will supplement a $25m. World Bank loan and a $10m. loan from an American bank, and together with IL38m. of the Company's own depreciation funds will make up to the IL128m. required for carrying out an expansion scheme to raise potash output from the current 140,000 tons a year to almost 600,000 tons at the first stage, and later to about 900,000 tons. It will also pay for a new potash refinery and an electric power station; the expansion of the bromine factory to 10,000 tons a year capacity by the end of 1961; a bromides factory in Beersheba; a salt factory of 20,000 tons annual capacity; and a factory for magnesite chamotte tiles.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	25/6	26/6
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel B	101½	101½
3½% Emudei $	98	98
4% Def. Loan	108½	107½
5% Hous. Loan II	103½	103½
4½% " " II	107½	107
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	IR113	IR114
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	99½	100
6% E. Hav. III	103½	103½
4% Port & Cham.	104½	104½
Local Author. 58/60	107½	107½
CPI L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	109½	109½
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	103½	104½
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	124½	124½
6% E. Hav. III	107	107
Local Authorities	110½	110½
50% 100% I.C.-o.-L. LINKED		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	101½	101½
5% Pal. Elect.	102½	102½
6% Bank Leumi Invest	102½	102½
ORD & PREF SHRS.		
P.E.C. Stock	319	321
4½% P.E.C. 2nd Pref	483	483
B'k. Leumi 'A' Ord. St.	381	383
Gen. Mort. B'k. (new)	396	396
Bank Leumi Inv.	365	365
Rassco Pref.	177	178
Otsar Hit. Hayehudit		
Registered	349	350
Bearer	483	484
Hous. Mort. Bank	153½	153½
Elbern Invest.	318	317
Africa Pal. Inv.	260	265
I.L.D.C. (new)	R303	R303
Ata Ord 'B'	200½	197½
Meller Tax	149½	149½
Phoenicia (Reg.)	113	113
Assis & Raj. Bro.	274½	274½
Pal. Potash	483	485
Dead Sea Foun.	393½	393½
Teva	—	134
Pal. Cold Stor.	224½	224½
Paper Mills	173½	173
Alliance	21.20	21
Delek	Rs320	319
Delek 11/73	224½	224½
Jordan Explor.	91	91
Nehushtan	132	133
Fert. & Cham.	116	117½
Dubek	123½	121½
ISRAS Inv. Co.	106½	106½
U C B B		
Lapidoth	362½	363
Naphta	131½	171½
Rassco (1960)	164½	164½
Shemen	101½	101½
Isr. Dev. & Mort. Bk.	152½	153

B: Buyers only; E: ex Div/Coupon

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Index Bonds Firm
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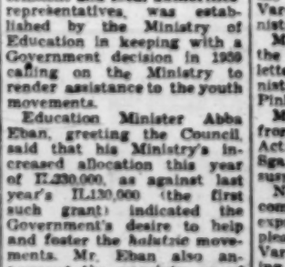

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KESHET

Magic and the Golden Apple

Jewish Folklore Says Eve Tempted Adam with a Citron

By S. Tolkowsky

SHOULD the moon be shining when you pick citrus? Palladius (Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus), an eminent Roman agronomist of the second half of the 4th century, recommended that if one intends to keep lemons, they ought to be picked on a moonless night.

His counterparts of a more recent age held other views. According to the 18th century German horticulturist, Johannes Volckamer, who had spent several years in a citrus growing district near Lake Garda in northern Italy, "many people like to watch the moon: whether he is growing or waning, or what is his position in relation to the constellations of the sky; others attach little importance to these matters. Yet the most common practice is to transplant citrus trees whilst the moon is on the wane. Pruning as well ought to be done during the waning moon, but never whilst he is in the Cancer or the Scorpio, since many hold that otherwise the trees are likely to suffer from cancer or from burning."

And Volckamer goes on, on the strength, as he claims, of his own personal experience: "It is a particularly dangerous thing for citron trees to have their leaves, branches or trunk come into contact at certain times with certain sick people, for the consequence might easily be that the whole tree will wither and die. Many will deride this as something foolish, and I myself would not have believed it had I not actually seen it happening and had it not caused the undoing of some of my most valuable trees (in his own orange grove at Nuremberg). Once, in winter, I noticed a woman, of my gardener's household, seated under a beautiful orange tree in full bloom... whereupon, on the very morrow, the said tree started drying up, from the top downwards, and so rapid was the progress of the disease that in the course of a few days it had infested every single branch causing all the leaves to wilt and die."

This belief in the baneful influence of women on trees was already prevalent in the Middle Ages. Around the year 1200, the Spanish-Arab agronomist Ibn al-Awwam wrote as follows in his treatise *Kitāb al-Falāhah* (The Book of Agriculture): "Women should not be allowed to come near citrus trees unless they are in a state of absolute purity and unimpaired health... or the tree will wither and drop its leaves and part of its fruit... But if a woman eat of orange, or of a citron, or of a lemon, it will banish all evil thoughts from her mind."

• • •

OTHER countries, other opinions. A Chinese contemporary of Ibn al-Awwam, one Han Yen-Chi, author of the most important of all ancient works on citrus, gave it for certain that the fruit will not keep if it is picked by people who have drunk wine on the same day.

But let us turn nearer home.

Among Jews, at least one citrus species, namely, the citron *(etrog)* has throughout the centuries been the object of quaint popular beliefs.

Persian Apples

The citron appears to have been the first citrus fruit grown in Palestine, the tree having been acclimatized here in the course of the third century B.C.E., after it had been discovered in Persia by the botanists attached to the army of Alexander the Great, and therefore called by them the Persian or Median apple. Theophrastes of Eresos, who had the reports of these botanists before him when composing his famous "History of Plants", writes that the Persian and Median gardeners "say that those trees whose flowers have a kind of distaff growing in the middle are fruitful, but that those that have it not are sterile."

The distaff-shaped object projecting from the base of the flower was, of course, nothing else than the pistil, the female organ of the flower, including stigma, style and ovary, which latter, when impregnated by the male pollen, turns into a fruit. But these physiological details were unknown to the Ancients; all they had observed was that the presence of a pistil in the citron flower was an indispensable condition for the production of fruit, and so they looked upon it as a powerful agent of fecundity.

This explains the prevalence in Jewish folklore of a widespread belief in the existence of a special and intimate connection between the citron *(etrog)* and the process of procreation in the human species. No wonder that according to Jewish tradition the "apple", with which at the instigation of the serpent Eve tempted Adam, was in reality a citron. It was held that a barren woman would conceive, and a pregnant woman would bear a male child, if they bit off and ate the pistil of a ripe citron after it had served its purpose in the rites of *Succot*, the Feast of Tabernacles, which are essentially fertility rites. Others kept the pistil of such a fruit for use as a charm against the pains of childbirth. Not only eastern, but also western Jews held these beliefs, and here and there they still hold them. Thus, in the 18th century, German Jews would still say of a bride who was not too young that "she need no longer bite off the stalk".

• • •

NOT only Jewesses but Christians, and Christian queens at that, have on occasion had recourse to the magic qualities of the citron pistil. It is on record that, at the end of the 18th century, Louise, consort of king Frederick William III of Prussia, having shown no sign of pregnancy for more than a year after their marriage, was advised to try her luck with biting off the pistil of a citron and that, within a year of doing so, she gave birth to a male child, the future King Frederick William IV.

In the case of another queen, one not quite as virtuous and chaste, it is said, as Louise of Prussia, the charm failed to work, and she lost her head over it; I refer to Anne Boleyn, the second wife of King Henry VIII of England.

Henry had married in 1529 his brother Arthur's widow, Catherine of Aragon, and his hopes of male issue having been disappointed, was desirous of obtaining a divorce. With the object of securing the Pope's permission for such a step, the King requested from various European universities opinions impugning the validity of his union with his sister-in-law. He obtained the desired declarations; the Pope, however, refused to be convinced, taking his stand by the Mosaic law, which prescribes that "If brethren dwell together, and one of them die, and have no child, the wife of the dead man shall not be married abroad unto one not of his kind; her husband's brother shall... take her to him to wife... And it shall be that the first-born that she beareth shall succeed in the name of his brother that is dead, that his name be not blotted out of Israel" (Leviticus XXV 5,6).

Mr Shmuel Tolkowsky, sketched by Abu

Master Raphael's Advice

Faced with this refusal on the part of the Pope, Henry ordered his representatives in Italy by every possible means and at any price to obtain contrary Jewish evidence. Among the many replies received from Jews, orthodox as well as converted, the one considered as most weighty by the King had for author one Mark Raphael, of Venice, a converted Jew known as a good Hebraist. His argument ran as follows: "Whilst it is permissible for a man to take to wife the widow of his brother with the clear intention of procuring descent to his brother's line, without such intention the marriage is forbidden by divine law; God had said so by the word of Moses, and cast his malediction on those who married their sister-in-law without such intention, for if they so marry, no generation could spring forth from them, and if any it could not last long; indeed, was it not written in Leviticus XX 21: 'If a man shall take his brother's wife, it is impurity... they shall be childless'? And as the male children borne by Catherine did not live long, the King must have married his brother's widow without the express intention of procuring descent to his dead brother's line, and his marriage, therefore, is illegitimate and invalid." Mark Raphael's opinion was included among the papers presented to Parliament, whilst he himself was attached to the Court, the State papers recording numerous payments made to him for "expenses" and "rewards."

• • •

IT TOOK Henry over two years to remove, through the abolition of the papal jurisdiction, all obstacles to the divorce from Catherine and to secure the legalization of his marriage to Anne Boleyn. Though he had actually married the latter secretly already about January 1533, the marriage was not declared valid, and that with Catherine annulled, until June, when Anne was at last crowned at Westminster Hall.

It is here that Jewish folklore comes into the picture. Witness the following passage in George W. Johnson's "History of English Gardening", published in 1820: "It is upon record that the Leatherseller's Company gave six silver pennies for one lemon, which was served up at a civic feast given to Henry VIII and Anne Bulleyn, in honour of the coronation of the latter." (I ought to point out that the terms "lemon" and "citron" were commonly used to designate either of the two fruits.) Now, it is known that at the time of her coronation in June 1533, Anne was in her sixth or seventh month of pregnancy. What other purpose can the presentation of a so-called "lemon" to her have served, but to try and make sure that the child would be the boy so anxiously hoped for by the King? It also seems safe to assume that the suggestion for the unusual present may have come from the King's expert on Jewish law and customs, Master Mark Raphael.

Proud Record of Service

Mr. Shmuel Tolkowsky, who celebrates his 75th birthday today, was born in Antwerp. He graduated as an agronomist in order to fit himself for life in Palestine where he settled in 1911, although he had been offered a profitable post in South America.

Returning to Belgium for a visit in 1914 he was caught up in the First World War, and was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Belgian Army. He spent the years 1916-1918 in London where he was a member of the Zionist Organization's Political Committee. The following year he served as Secretary to the Zionist Delegation at the Versailles Peace Conference.

Returning to Palestine after the war, Shmuel Tolkowsky settled in Tel Aviv and became a well-known personality in the Yishuv. He has been a member of the Tel Aviv Municipal Council, Chairman of the Jaffa Citrus Exchange and the Citrus Marketing Board. He founded the Israel Maritime League and helped to establish the ZIM shipping Company. He was for many years Honorary Belgian Consul in Tel Aviv; was made an M.B.E. in 1937; was on the directing committee of the Hagana and soon after the establishment of the State, became Israeli Consul-General in Switzerland and later Israel's first Minister to Berne.

An amateur archaeologist long before archaeology became Israel's national interest (probably influenced by his wife's professional status in this field), Tolkowsky's major intellectual pursuits have been research into the history of citriculture and maritime affairs. His book "Hesperides," which is the history of the citrus fruit, is a classic in its sphere. He has also written a history of Jaffa and is now working on a history of Jewish seafarers, among whom he numbers Columbus. Mr. Tolkowsky has been on the Board of Directors of this newspaper since its inception.

The accompanying essay on citrus lore was given as a talk to the Tel Aviv Rotary Club, of which he is a Past President.

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—For Heaven's Sake,—What's Wrong with It?!

The Soviet Press continues its attacks on the Eichmann Trial. (From the Press).

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New Primate Enthroned Today

Vivid, Ancient Ritual at Canterbury

By A Special Correspondent

THE hundredth Primate of All England is being enthroned at Canterbury today, Dr. Arthur Michael Ramsey is a big, spry, holy man, chosen from a handful of candidates for one of the thorniest tasks in the country — the Church of England will sail briefly into the popular view. The ritual is vivid and ancient: the purple amethyst will shine on his ringfinger, the light will touch his mitre, the words will be solemn; but for many people, perhaps the majority, the ceremony will serve only to make the Church seem more remote than it is already. For Dr. Ramsey, as for every Primate this century, the most difficult part of his work will be to evangelize England and make the Church relevant.

Dr. Ramsey offers no popular comforts. Faith is hard, religion is not a cult of happiness, some questions have no answers. He tells clergymen (who like him: he remembers their names) not to court popularity, or, "by sophisticated attempts to be contemporary at all costs, blunt the force that lies in the universal imagery of the Bible: bread, water, light, darkness, wind, fire, rain, hunger, thirst, eat, drink, walk...."

So far, indeed, his messages seem to have been directed at clergy more than public. When he does address the public, as he is perfectly willing to do on television or anywhere else, there are no concessions. When Daniel Farson asked him in an interview last year about the extent to which the Church has lost touch with the people, Ramsey retorted that he would prefer to say that "the people have lost touch with religion and God" — which was not equivocation, simply the truth as he sees it.

There is a popular theory that archbishops should hold opinions on everything, and display them regularly, like gaiters. Ramsey doesn't agree. In some circles he has a reputation for fence-sitting, which is the price to be paid by a man who abhors the snap answer, being more inclined to rephrase a question in the maddening fashion of the academic and hand it back to the questioner.

Priests with Brains

Like Temple twenty years before, he sees the necessity for priests with good brains: saints need to be intelligent. What he really cares about are prayers and retreats and meditation, not the bishop as administrator or the archbishop as statesman: Inevitably he wants the Church to have more freedom, and when the time comes, to get Parliamentary approval for Canon Law revision, his Primacy might even see another Church-and-State controversy as fierce as that on the Prayer Book in the 1920s. So far, though, Dr. Ramsey treads carefully, and says that "Establishment is an historical foundation within which we work, that isn't likely to be abolished for some time."

His venerable looks, the way he slumps in a chair and carefully repeats phrases to himself, give him an air of timeless wisdom and authority; but he is still young as archbishops go, only fifty-six, with a respectably rapid career behind him.

Born at Cambridge the son of a Don, he went to Repton, where, as everyone must know by now, Dr. Fisher, his predecessor at Canterbury, was his headmaster; then to Cambridge—Magdalene College—where he was President of the Union, and spoke as a Liberal. He was intended for the Bar, but changed his mind, and after taking a second in classics and a first in theology, was ordained in 1928.

He taught at Lincoln Theological College for six years, had a Cambridge parish for a while, became Professor of Divinity at Durham University in 1940, and (having married while he was at Durham) returned to Cambridge ten years later as Regius Professor of Divinity. He was a fine teacher and preacher; a moderately High Churchman, without a trace of bigotry.

Probably by this time, certainly within the next two years, Ramsey's name had begun to appear among the candidates for bishoprics. When Durham, the most senior see after Canterbury, York and London, fell vacant in 1952, Ramsey was appointed. Four years later, when Dr. Garbett died, he went to York.

Primus Inter Pares

The burdens of Canterbury are far greater than those of York — "The work of a Prime Minister," a bishop once said, "with the apparatus of a headmaster." Canterbury is the Church of England's spokesman and chief executive, with heavy administrative and social responsibilities and endless correspondence. In the Anglican communion, Canterbury is *primus inter pares* among his fellow archbishops, and the offices at Lambeth Palace are a clearing-house for international Anglicanism.

What an archbishop is may be as important as what he does; Ramsey is aware of the dangers of the Church being too wrapped up in its own affairs—apparently so vital at the time, often so irrelevant to man or God half a century later, as archbishops' biographies testify. He is desperately honest, and very patient. He is a man of compassion, and he just might turn out to be a leader as well. It will be worth seeing what he does with the Church of England. *(OPNS)*

MARGINAL COMMENT

A LITERARY REBEL

By Nissim Rejwan

SOMETHING of a stir has been noticeable in the Arab literary scene during the last few months. The immediate cause of unrest is the publication in Beirut last February of a slim volume of poetry by the well-known modernist Lebanese poet Sa'id 'Akl *("Yara,"* Maktabat Anteine, Beirut, 194 pages). In it 'Akl sprang two major surprises which managed to produce a profound shock in literary circles not only in the Lebanon but in every Arab country where they take their literature and language seriously: he wrote his poems in the local Arabic dialect — and printed them in Latin characters into the bargain. In doing this 'Akl has performed a double-revolution in modern Arabic letters, and has settled, at least for himself, two of the most heated debates of modern Arab literature.

★

THE extent of the shock may perhaps be correctly gauged by the comment of a Damascus newspaper (quoted in the *Bulletin de la Presse Arabe* of March 8) to the effect that 'Akl's book constitutes "an imperialist conspiracy against the Arabic language and the Arab nation." In Cairo, too, the controversy was suddenly revived as to the respective merits and demerits of using classical Arabic and local dialects as the language of literature, with special emphasis on the dangers to Arab nationalism and Pan-Arab unity inherent in the use of the latter.

★

THE classical-colloquial controversy is a long-standing one in modern Arab thought, and has been going on side by side with the debate over Latinization of the Arabic script. Advocates of the use of local dialects as literary vehicles have been arguing that these could be more expressive and that they are certainly more appealing to the masses of the people whose majority cannot be expected to appreciate the many subtleties and nuances of classical Arabic. At one time or another a number of the leading men of letters, novelists and playwrights of Egypt and Lebanon subscribed to this view, and some of the best books of Tawfiq al-Hakim and Mahmoud Taimour were written partly in the local Egyptian dialect.

★

IN recent years, however, with the advent of the new Arab nationalist movement led by Cairo and Damascus, the controversy cooled off, and few if any Egyptian writers dared raise the subject publicly. In a book published in Cairo last year and dealing with the leading problems of contemporary Arab thought *("Qadaya al-Fikr al-'Arabi al-Mu'asir")* Wad'i Falastin devotes a chapter to this controversy; but it is characteristic of the climate of opinion in today's Egypt that, instead of giving both sides of the controversy and considering them separately, the author immediately plunges into an impassioned defence of classical Arabic: "One thing is certain," this generally fair-minded critic says, "that there is no such thing as a 'colloquial language'; there are only dialects... having no rules or method." He then goes on to argue that cultural communication between the various Arab countries would be impossible if local dialects were used. Moreover, who could say that classical Arabic is not sufficiently expressive?

★

THE fact is that Falastin avoids the issues instead of attacking them squarely. Like the objection to the use of Latin characters, the case against the adoption of local Arabic dialects in literary works is mainly a nationalist one. Writing in the Beirut monthly, "Al-Adab" recently, one contributor warns against the adoption of local dialects since as a result of such a development the Arab nation "would lose its greatest pillar... which binds the Arab peoples with the strongest ties and preserves for the Moslems the foundation of their religion, namely the Koran." A more sophisticated view has been expressed in the Cairo daily, "Al-Ahram," by Dr. Shukri Faisal, a Syrian critic, who was no doubt writing indirectly in condemnation of 'Akl's new book. Arab nationalism, he writes, is indivisible: "There is only one of two ways: either we be faithful to our idea, faithful in all respects, or we become exposed to this strange contradiction. We either preserve (Arab) nationalism in politics, in culture and in literature, or believe in parts and ignore other parts." He concludes: "Only classical Arabic can serve as the means for our reciprocation with the past, with the present and with the future."

★

DESPITE all these heated arguments for classical Arabic, however, it is nevertheless recognized that something has to be done to make Arabic and Arab literary output more accessible to the common people. Towards the conclusion of his chapter on the classical colloquial controversy, Falastin approvingly mentions an opinion expressed by Mahmoud Taimour to the effect that since many colloquial words have their origin in classical Arabic, a kind of linguistic rehabilitation should be effected whereby these words are to be welcomed back to the fold of the classical language. The result would be something like a "classical colloquial" language, the idea being to achieve one common simplified tongue into which all dialects would gradually melt.

★

SUCH an operation would no doubt take generations to complete, and meantime many interesting experiments of the kind which 'Akl has made will certainly be made and condemned or defended. The problem, it is all too clear, is one which does not lend itself to any easy solutions.

Tel Aviv, June 27.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

ARAB REFUGEES

Haboker (Liberal) demands that the public be informed about the promises given by Mr. Ben-Gurion on the refugee problem, if such were given, and about the attitude that the Government has adopted or will adopt on this problem. "The pressure for some sort of decision on this matter is growing and the public cannot remain indifferent to the Government's plans in the field," the paper declares.

Ha'aretz (non-party) avers that, while the world is concerned with many issues graver than those stemming from the dispute between the UAR and Israel, this problem is of primary concern to us. "The people of Ashmora, Gadot, She'ar Yashuv and other settlements in Upper Galilee have a right to live without being forced to go down into shelters whenever the Syrians so decide."

Hatzofe (National Religious) says the paper is distressed by the fact that just during the Eichmann trial, "the Ministry of Education and Culture decided that the time was ripe to send our teachers and educators to imbibe the pedagogical theories of the murderers' people. Israeli teachers and the Ministry of Education and Culture should realize its error and immediately call back the delegation."

Omer (Histadrut), commenting on the announcement that members of the American Peace Corps would not be sent to Arab countries that discriminate against American Jews, writes: "This decision was so natural and logical that there should have been no need to comment upon it. But things that should be natural and logical are not always so in our world. The American decision is therefore noteworthy. Perhaps the Arab states think that they do not need Peace Corps assistance. Nevertheless, the decision has great moral importance."

Readers' Letters

ALAS, POOR HORSE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The other day, I went to see a man about a horse. The horse is the unfortunate creature which pulls the ice-cart down Rehov Hayarkon, between 6.30 and 7.00 each morning. He has no harness — only a halter, the continual chafing of which has caused large sores. The sores now bleed profusely, and as we are a nation priding ourselves on culture, especially in football and boxing, I thought something should be done for the poor horse.

Accordingly, I went to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There I was told that I must go to a police station and lodge a complaint and then the police would ask them to investigate.

I went to a police station (Rehov Yona Hanavi) and made my complaint on the horse's behalf. "You must go to the S.P.C.A." I was told. In reply to my remark that I had been there and they had sent me to the police station, I was told to go to Rehov Yehuda Halevi 6 as "they dealt with this sort of thing." I did so, and was told by the policeman at the Information Desk that I "must go to the Society for ..." I answered that I had been there; they had told me to go to a police station; I had gone to one in Rehov Yona Hanavi and they had told me to come to this place. Thereupon the policeman said: "Ah well, go to room 3." I went. Again I was told "You must go to the Society..." "I've been there," I stated. "Well," was the reply, "we don't deal with that sort of thing here."

Yours, etc.,
J. RYNESS

Tel Aviv, June 9.

BOTTLED MILK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Tnuva's reply to a reader's letter asking about the date on the aluminium bottle caps (your issue of June 6) is highly unsatisfactory. Neither the proper handling of milk at the Tnuva dairy nor the trustworthiness of Tnuva in general has been questioned. What was questioned by your reader was the practice of post-dating the aluminium caps. This indeed puzzles the consumer.

The consumer has the right to know exactly on what day the milk has been bottled. This was the declared policy of Tnuva when bottled milk was introduced and any change in this pratice is unfair to the consumer. The dating of the milk caps makes sense only if it shows the consumer what he wants to know.

Yours, etc.,
ARTHUR BAUMRITTER

Haifa, June 8.

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